

**THE STUDY OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN THE SONG LYRIC *SIX DEGREES OF INNER TURBULENCE* BY DREAM THEATER**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
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2018**

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DEGREES OF INNER TURBULENCE BY DREAM THEATER**

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**Presented to**  
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**for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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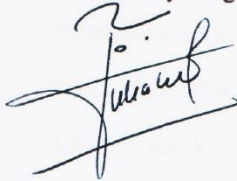


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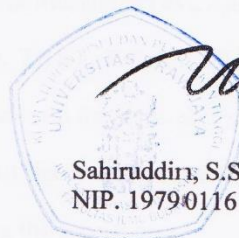
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## ABSTRACT

Agus, Bramantya Mahendra. 2018. **The Study of Connotative Meaning in the Song Lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Muhammad Rozin

Keywords: semantics, meaning, connotative meaning, and song lyric.

This research attempts to analyze connotative meanings found in the song lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater using Leech's theory of connotative meaning (1981). The main focus of this research is analysing connotative meanings found in the song lyric; the message delivered by the connotative meanings and the contribution of the connotative meanings to the general messages.

Using qualitative approach, the data are taken from the selected words and phrases in the song's lyrics which contain connotative meanings. The researcher collected the data by listening to the song in Spotify and downloading the lyric in [www.genius.com](http://www.genius.com), reading the lyrics thoroughly to find the data, and making a list of the words and phrases that contain connotative meaning of each track's lyric. After that, the data analysis was done by identifying the denotative meaning using [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com), identifying the connotative meaning contained in the expressions of the song lyric based on Leech's theory, decoding the data, figuring out the messages, making a relation between the connotation and the messages, and the last is drawing a conclusion.

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds that there are 34 expressions that contain connotative meaning, which is carried in both words and phrases. The whole song itself has a message about the issues of mental illnesses and to encourage the listeners to understand the condition of the mental illnesses' patients. The contributions of the connotative meanings are to build an atmosphere or sense of the people's condition, make the listeners feels like they are the people from the song, and substantiate the people's condition by aiding the other expressions, persuade the listeners to do certain things, set the tone of the song to give more effects and impressions toward the song, and hide the explicit meaning of the song.

The research suggests the next researcher to use another object, for example movie scripts, news, articles, or poetry, etc. or analyze the data by combining connotative meaning theories with another approach or theories in linguistics or literature. For instance, the next researcher could find out the message of connotative meanings found in a song lyric and analyze how the study of sociolinguistics affects the messages from the connotative meanings found.

## ABSTRAK

Agus, Bramantya Mahendra. 2018. **Studi Tentang Makna Konotatif dalam Lirik Lagu Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence oleh Dream Theater**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Pembimbing: Muhammad Rozin

Kata Kunci: semantiks, makna, makna konotatif, dan lirik lagu.

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menganalisa beberapa makna konotatif yang ditemukan di lirik lagu Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence oleh Dream Theater menggunakan teori tentang makna konotatif milik Leech (1981). Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisa makna konotatif yang ditemukan di lirik lagu; pesan yang disampaikan oleh makna konotatif dan kontribusi dari makna konotatif terhadap pesan yang disampaikan.

Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, data – data di penelitian ini diambil dari beberapa kata dan beberapa frasa yang mengandung makna konotatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mendengarkan lagu tersebut di Spotify dan mengunduh lirik di [www.genius.com](http://www.genius.com), membaca lirik lagu secara menyeluruh untuk menemukan data – data, dan membuat daftar kata – kata dan beberapa frasa yang mengandung makna konotatif dari lirik setiap track. Lalu analisa data dilakukan dengan mengidentifikasi makna denotatif menggunakan [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com), mengidentifikasi makna konotatif yang terkandung dalam beberapa ungkapan di lirik lagu berdasarkan teori dari Leech, mengkode data, memahami pesan – pesan yang terkandung, menghubungkan konotasi yang ditemukan dengan pesan – pesan yang terkandung, dan yang terakhir adalah menarik kesimpulan.

Setelah menganalisa data – data, peneliti menemukan 34 ungkapan yang mengandung makna konotatif dan disampaikan melalui kata dan frasa. Keseluruhan lagu Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence membahas tentang masalah pasien penyakit mental dan mendorong para pendengar untuk memahami kondisi pasien penyakit mental. Makna konotatif berkontribusi dalam membangun suasana atau perasaan dari kondisi yang dialami oleh para pasien, membuat para pendengar merasa seakan mereka adalah orang – orang yang diceritakan dalam lagu, membantu ungkapan – ungkapan lain untuk memperkuat keadaan para pasien, mengajak para pendengar untuk melakukan sesuatu, mengatur suasana dari lagu untuk memberikan efek dan kesan lebih terhadap lagu, dan menyembunyikan pesan yang eksplisit dari lagu.

Peneliti menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya menggunakan objek lain seperti naskah film, berita, artikel, puisi, dan lain sebagainya atau menganalisa data – data dengan menggabungkan teori makna konotatif dengan pendekatan atau teori lain dalam kajian linguistik atau sastra. Contohnya, peneliti selanjutnya bisa mencari pesan dari makna konotatif yang ditemukan di lirik lagu dan menganalisa bagaimana studi tentang sosiolinguistik mempengaruhi pesan dari makna konotatif yang ditemukan.



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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

As a social human being, we need to interact with each other. One way to interact with others is by communicating. And in communicating, we use language. There are spoken and written language. Language is not only about spoken or written, we also can use our body gesture to communicate with others. Kreidler (1998, p.44) states that “people not only talk and write to describe things and events and characteristics; they also express their opinions, favorable and unfavorable. With language, we are able to communicate with each other”.

As the researcher has stated above, human can communicate with each other using spoken or written language. The example of spoken language is when we have a conversation with each other, and the example of written language is when we write something, like a letter. We can also communicate using music. Miell et. Al. (2012) states that “music is a powerful means of communication. It provides a means by which people can share emotions, intentions, and meanings even though their spoken languages may be mutually incomprehensible”. A song lyric can be a way of communication between the writer(s) and the hearer(s). Other than that, song lyric can become the musician’s way of express their feeling. Lyric can deliver a message that the writer(s) want to tell the hearer in written context. More recently, Storr (1992:2) as cited in Worth (1998, para. 13) claims that “music can certainly be regarded as a form of communication between people; but what it communicates

is not obvious. Music is not usually representational.....it does not convey information in the same ways as does language”. Usually in music, the writer does not directly tell the messages. Otherwise, the writer delivers the messages in some unique way, such as writing the lyric in poetic ways. It is common that the writer of a song tucks some hidden messages in his/her song.

One of many goals in communication is to achieve an understanding between the speaker and the hearer. Armawansyah (2016, p.1) states that “the main aim is to indicate something or to identify some relations or even some ideas, which can be shown or called as *meaning*”. Sometimes both of the speaker and the hearer do not get the understanding because the speaker cannot convey the messages, or the hearer could not interpret what the speaker means. Since a communication is delivered using language, semantics theory can be used in communication. Leech (1981) thinks that semantics can also become the study of human communication because communication becomes a crucial factor in social organization. One of many problems in communication is that the message at times, cannot convey clearly. We have to understand the implied meaning so there is an understanding between both the hearer and speaker.

In semantics, there are two of several types of meaning, denotation and connotation. Denotative meaning is a literal meaning which refer to the real word, the cognitive meaning, conceptual meaning, or the dictionary meaning. In other words, denotation is the objective relationship between a linguistic form and its referent (Kreidler, 1998, p.299). For example, “*Rose*” is a type of flower, and “*Car*” is a type of vehicle. Kreidler (1998, p.44) states that “language furnishes the

means for expressing a wide range of attitudes; this aspect of meaning is called connotation”. Connotation contrasts with denotation, connotation deals with implied meaning, word’s underlying meaning, and emotional values. People know that “*Rose*” is a type of flower, but we also refer “*Rose*” to something romantic, love, beauty, etc. Some words can have connotative meaning because people share some common experiences, but connotation can be different according to individual experiences (Kreidler, 1998, p.45).

We can investigate the meaning of lyrics using a semantics theory because it deals with the meaning of language used by the writer to communicate with the hearer and to convey his/her message. Every song has its own story or messages. The story or the messages can be conveyed in explicit or implied meaning using the lyric of the song. Moreover, this research focuses on analyzing the connotative meaning in the lyric of a song. This is because most of a song's lyrics contains connotative meaning to implicitly convey a message or story of the song. Other than that, we could know that connotative meaning can be one of the reason why a song is interesting to hear and why a song has a unique theme.

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful and give contribution to the semantics study especially about the connotative meaning in the song lyric Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence song by Dream Theater. Moreover, the findings of this research are believed to give valuable contributions to the study of semantics, notably connotative meaning. This research is able to cover the explanation about connotative meaning and how to analyze connotative meaning in a particular object such as songs.



Practically, this research is expected to enrich the reader's understanding about connotative meaning, give contribution of feedback in teaching and learning of connotative meaning theory, and hopefully this research will be able to give detailed explanation to everyone who wants to study connotative meaning found in song lyrics.

Based on the explanation above, the lyric of a song can tell an interesting story to the listeners in implied meaning. The researcher is interested in conducting research about **“The Study of Connotative Meaning in the Song Lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater”**. The reason why the researcher chooses this song because this song is because it seemed unique in the way the song tells the story. The writers wrote about six different stories in one song and made the song's length up to 42 minutes.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the description above, the researcher is going to show that there are some problems related with this study, the problems are as follows:

1. What are the messages delivered by the connotative meaning in the song lyric Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence?
2. What is the contribution of connotative meanings to the general messages of the song?

### 1.3 Objective of the Study

This research is aimed at investigating the mentioned problems. To be more specifics, this study is intended to:

1. Describe the messages of the song.
2. Describe what is the contribution of connotative meanings to the general messages conveyed in the song.

### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Semantics** : The study of meaning expressed by language.  
(Kreidler, 1998, p.303).
2. **Meaning** : The message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. (Nordquist, 2017, para. 1)
3. **Connotative Meaning** : Connotation deals with implied meaning, word's underlying meaning, and emotional values.  
(Kreidler, 1998, p.45).
4. **Dream Theater** : American progressive metal band formed in 1985 by John Petrucci, John Myung, and Mike Portnoy. (<http://dreamtheater.net/band/history/>)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEWED OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter reviews some related topics namely Semantics, Meaning, Dream Theater, and Previous Studies

#### **2.1 Semantics**

It is debatable whether semantics is scientific or not. However, Leech (1981, pp.69-61) regards semantics as a science. It is because the theory of semantics has characteristics of science; It is falsifiable or could be tested, and it is explicit and claims about reality,

There are many definitions of semantics according to some experts. According to Palmer (1981, p.1), “Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.” For addition information, Palmer (1981, p.5) states that semantics is a kind of linguistics that has same level with phonetics or grammar. Yule (2010, p.112) states “Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.” Moreover, in line with Kearns (2011, p.1), “Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined.” All in all, semantics is one of linguistics branches that deals with meaning, literal meaning or other meaning, that is expressed by language. The language itself can refer to word, phrases, and sentences. Fatkurrohman (2014, p.8) states that “In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as

borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as texts).”

An example is taken from Carlin (1997) as cited from Yule (2010, p.112):

The words **‘Fire Department’** make it sound like they’re the ones who are starting fires, doesn’t it? It should be called the **‘Extinguishing Department.’** We don’t call the police the **‘Crime Department.’** Also, the **‘Bomb Squad’** sounds like a terrorist gang. The same is true of wrinkle cream. Doesn’t it sound like it causes wrinkles? And why would a doctor prescribe pain pills? I already have pain! I need relief pills!

From this example, it can be known that semantics is focused on the general meaning, not the individual meaning. The theory of semantics can be explained as a connection between the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer. It can be in forms of one language to another language. Since humans communicate using language, we, as a human being, should understand what the interlocutor’s mean when communicating with us. And using semantics, people can interpret some literal or non-literal meanings.

## 2.2 Meaning

Based on our information, semantics is a study of meaning. Language that is spoken or written can have different meaning. It is because some people have their own way in interpreting language. Generally, meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. (Nordquist, 2017, para.1)

Taken from Kreidler (1998, pp.2-3), there are 3 disciplines that are concerned with the systematic study of meaning, those are psychology, philosophy and linguistics. Furthermore, Kreidler gave the explanation for each discipline:

1. Psychologists: They are interested in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall, or lose information; how they classify, make judgements and solve problems—in other words, how the human mind seeks meanings and works with them.
2. Philosophers of language are concerned with how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true is related to other possible facts—what must be antecedent (a presupposition) to that fact and what is a likely consequence, or entailment of it; what statements are mutually contradictory, which sentences express the same meaning in different words, and which are unrelated.
3. Linguists want to understand how language works. Just what common knowledge do two people possess when they share a language that makes it possible for them to give and get information, to express their feelings and their intentions to one another, and to be understood with a fair degree of success. Linguistics also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speaker's voice and the processes by which hearers and readers relate new information to the information they already have.

Yule (2010, p.113) divides meaning into 2 types of meaning, conceptual meaning and associative meaning. Conceptual meaning is a meaning that is conveyed by literal meaning. This type of meaning usually described in the dictionary. To illustrate, a word like *needle* in English might include “*thin, sharp, steel instrument.*” These components would be part of the conceptual meaning. Associative meaning contrasts with Conceptual meaning. Associative meaning deals with implied meaning, a word's underlying meaning, and emotional values. Yule (2010, p.113) states that people have a different mental connection between ideas or things. When hear or read the word *needle*, they might interpret it as a “*pain,*” or “*illness,*” or “*blood,*” or “*drugs,*” or “*thread,*” or “*knitting,*” or “*hard to find.*”. All things considered, Conceptual meaning is the literal meaning, or the dictionary meaning. While associative meaning is the implied meaning and can be different from one person to another person.

Furthermore, Leech (1981, p.9) has another classification in meaning. He classified meaning into seven types. Those are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. Below is the explanation of each meaning:

**Table 2.1 Leech's classification of meaning**

1. Conceptual Meaning or Sense		Logical, cognitive or denotative meaning.
Associative Meaning	2. Connotative Meaning	What is communicated by virtue of what language refers to.
	3. Social Meaning	What is communicated of the social circumstances of language use
	4. Affective Meaning	What is communicated of the feelings and attitudes of the speaker/the writer
	5. Reflected Meaning	What is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression
	6. Collocative Meaning	What is communicated through association with words tending to occur in the environment of another word
7. Thematic Meaning		What is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

Source: Leech (1981, p.23)

Leech's classification of meaning is originally under three primary headings, those of which are conceptual meaning, associative meaning, and thematic meaning. Conceptual meaning is best known as denotative meaning, literal

meaning, or meaning that is described in dictionary. Associative meaning is the head of connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. They are put together under one head – associative meaning – because they considered to having something common. The resemblances between those five meanings are they all have open-ended and variable character. Regarding to that explanation, associative meaning is less stable and varies with the individual's experience. Whereas Thematic meaning focuses on a matter of choice between grammar construction.

However, in this research, the researcher only focuses on the use of connotative meaning. In this case, the connotative meaning discussed in this case concerns with every word, phrase, or sentence of the song lyric that indicates as having an intended or hidden meaning.

### **2.2.1 Denotative Meaning**

From Leech (1981) classification, denotative meaning is part of conceptual meaning. He made a conclusion that it is well known assumed that the fundamental aspect in linguistics communication is denotative meaning. It can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language and not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistics communication.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2015:398), denotation is the actual object or idea to which the word refers. Yule (2010, p.113) stated “Denotative meaning or conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.” Denotative meaning is a literal meaning,

which refer to the real word, the cognitive meaning, conceptual meaning, or the dictionary meaning. In other words, denotation is the objective relationship between a linguistic form and its referent (Kreidler, 1998:299). One example is when we hear word “dog”, then we know that “dog” is an animal. Another example is the meaning of word “black door” is a door which is colored black. Moreover, Leech (1981, p.10) gave some examples to make the definition of denotative clearer. The word *woman* could be specified as + HUMAN, - MALE, + ADULT. And word *boy* could be specified as + HUMAN, + MALE, - ADULT.

Denotative meaning’s purpose is to provide, for any given interpretation of a sentence, a configure of abstract symbols which is its ‘semantics representation’ and shows what exactly what we need to know if we are to distinguish that meaning from all other possible sentence meanings in the language (Leech, 1981, p.11).

To sum up, denotation relates expressions to classes of entities in the world (Rambaud, 2012, p.28). Denotative meaning can be labeled as objective meaning. It is because people can have the same interpretation of words in general way. This is the factor why denotative meaning also labeled as a dictionary meaning.

### **2.2.2 Connotative Meaning**

When communicating, people describe their ideas and opinions in their own “meaning”. There are many ways to express what we want to say in language, this aspect is called connotation (Kreidler, 1998, p.42). Moreover, Leech (1981, p. 23) stated that connotative meaning is a part of associative meaning. It has open-ended and variable character. Connotative meaning deals with implied meaning, word’s



underlying meaning, and emotional values. Fatkurrohman (2014, p.13) states “Connotation also the kind of meaning which is indicated that we abstract away from emotional and sociocultural aspects of meaning, restricting ourselves to what an expression refers to.” Other than that, Kreidler (1998, p.45) argues that “Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses.” Connotation varies because of different individual experiences and different emotional aspect and does not need to be the same for all people who know and use the word. Ogden and Richards (1946, p.188) believes that connotation is a choice of properties or adjectives; yet properties are not to be found by themselves anywhere, they are imaginary or ostensible elements which we are directed to fake through the impact of the bad analogy by which we treat certain parts of our symbols just as they were self-finished symbols.

In addition, J. N. Hook in Widarso (1989, p.71) thinks that connotative meaning can be divided into two kinds, namely positive connotative (purr word) and negative connotative (snarl word). For example, *rose* can interpreted as *love*, which is positive, and *blue* can have connotative meaning as *sad*, which is negative.

Leech (1981, p.12) argues, “connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it *refers to*, over and above its purely conceptual content.” Connotation meaning is very subjective. It is because people might have their own language interpretation. Leech gave an example using word *woman*: If the word woman is explained conceptually by three features (+ HUMAN, - MALE, +ADULT), then the three properties ‘human’, ‘adult’, and ‘female’ must provide a criterion of the correct use of that word and there is multitude of

additional, non-criterial properties that we have learnt to expect a referent of *woman* to possess; e.g, psychical characteristics ('biped', 'having a womb') and psychological and social properties ('gregarious', 'subject to maternal instinct'), and may enlarge to features which are merely *typical* rather than *invariable* concomitants of woman-hood ('capable of speech', 'experienced in cookery', 'skirt-or-dress-wearing'). All in all, connotative meaning can enfold the 'putative properties' of the referent.

Moreover, Leech (1981, p.13) explains three characteristics of connotative meaning. Those characteristics are:

1. Connotative meaning is actually talking about real world which associates the expression when someone used or heard it. Connotative meaning not only talking about a language, but it is shared by communicative systems such as visual art and music.
2. Connotative meaning is unstable. It depends on how the speaker and the hearer interpret a language and also varies from age to age and society to society. An individual experiences, culture, and historical period can be the factors that influence in interpreting connotative meaning.
3. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open-ended. What is meant by indeterminate and open-ended is any characteristics of the referent may contribute to the connotative meaning.

Connotative meaning is more difficult to be interpreted than denotative meaning because it depends on the individual feeling and emotion. From that point, it can be known that connotative meaning is subjective. To illustrate, it is common fact that *eagle* is a kind of bird. But usually American people connote *eagle* as *freedom*. Another example is *cow*. *Cow* is a kind of animal which produces milk and meat. While Hinduism regarded *cow* as their god. They believe that *cow* is a holy creature and they must worship it. Based on explanation above, there is a fact that people interpret or define word differently from each other.

In this research, the researcher uses Leech's theory in order to make it easier for the researcher in analyzing the connotative meaning, and it is convenient for this research.

### **2.3 Dream Theater**

Taken from Wikipedia, Dream Theater is a progressive rock and metal band from Long Island, New York formed originally as Majesty by their three core members Mike Portnoy, John Petrucci and John Myung, the latter two of which have remained with the band since its inception in 1986. Other current members include James LaBrie and Jordan Rudess, and former members include Kevin Moore, Chris Collins, Charlie Dominici, Steve Stone, Chris Cintron and Derek Sherinian. On September 8, 2010, Mike Portnoy left the band and was replaced by Mike Mangini in April of 2011.

Dream Theater is considered a success in the progressive metal scene, as well as the vanguards of the genre. The band has since seen limited mainstream success, although they are currently gaining in popularity. The band is well known for the technical proficiency of its instrumentalists, who have won many awards from music instruction magazines.

Dream Theater has sold over two million albums in the U.S. and over 8 million records worldwide. The band's highest selling album is the gold selling *Images and Words* in 1992, which reached #61 on the Billboard 200 charts. Both the 1994 release *Awake* and their 2002 release *Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence* also entered the charts at #32 and #46 respectively and received mostly

positive reviews. *Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence* also led to Dream Theater becoming the initial band reviewed in the Music Section of Entertainment Weekly during its opening week of release, despite the magazine generally preferring more mainstream music. In 2007, *Systematic Chaos* entered the US Billboard 200 at #19. Their tenth studio album, *Black Clouds & Silver Linings*, was released on June 23, 2009 and entered the US Billboard chart at #6. They released their eleventh studio album *A Dramatic Turn of Events* on September 13th, 2011, which charted at #8 on the US Billboard 200. Their twelfth studio album, the self-titled *Dream Theater*, was released on September 24th, 2013, entering the US Billboard chart at #7, making it their 3rd consecutive top 10 debut. Their 13th studio album, *The Astonishing*, was released on January 29, 2016 and became the band's first ever #1 album on the US Billboard Rock chart, and subsequently their 4th consecutive top 10 debut.

## 2.4 Previous Studies

The researcher uses two previous studies which have been done before. The first is Zulaichah (2008), she observes connotative meaning in *Tina Arena's* song. The second is Indra (2015), who studies connotative meaning in the lyrics of Indonesia Raya anthem.

The first researcher used ten songs from Tina Arena and try to examine the implied meaning. She found that the connotative meanings are written in figurative language. Zulaichah stated that denotative meaning has no taste or feeling in giving the meaning, whereas connotative meaning has the sense of meaning. Zulaicah's

used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. After analyzing the data, she found out that the writer of the song mostly uses Positive Connotation meaning to convey some messages about the struggle of life to reach happiness, endless love, the loyalty with others, and we as human being must have strength and high motivation to face the problem in life.

The second researcher described the use of denotative and connotative meaning in the lyrics of Indonesia Raya anthem. He stated that Indonesia Raya anthem is not fully understood by Indonesian people, then knowing both denotative and connotative meaning conveyed in the lyrics will give an enlightenment to reader or hearer interpret the meaning. Indra used a qualitative approach with a descriptive depth, and then the data was analyzed with the implementation of coding procedure in order to categorize and describe the findings and he used Leech theory. The result of the findings were the denotative and connotative meanings formed the value of nationalism. The nationalism in the song lyric had a diverse of meanings, including; Indonesian people are expected to become proud of their nationality, required to be responsible for both the nature of Indonesia and the Indonesian's government system, and Indonesian people should be firm to say no more colonialization by any other countries.

The main difference of this research and previous researches is in the object. Both of the previous researches used a song that only has one story or message as the object while this research uses one song that has six story or message as the object. The other difference is both previous researchers only focused in the messages from the song. While this research not only focus in the message, but the

researcher also tries to find the contribution of the connotative meaning to the general messages of the song and how the connotative meaning affects the messages conveyed in the song.

Beside using theories from books, the researcher also uses the study from previous researchers as guidance. The theory of connotative meaning from the previous studies widened the researcher's knowledge and understanding about denotative and connotative meaning.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter discusses the methods of conducting the study consisting of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research method is designed based on the formulation of the problems of the study and the objectives of the research. In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative approach because the data are in the form of song lyric of Dream Theater's song entitled *Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence*. Sauro (2013, para.1) states "Qualitative research is often used as a catch-all phrase to mean not to expect any "hard numbers" from research findings."

According to Sauro (2013) there are several steps in the descriptive method. The steps are determining the research question, designing the study, collecting data, analyzing data, generating findings, validating findings, and reporting. The researcher follows these steps in conducting the study.

#### **3.2 Data Source**

The data source of this research is the lyric of Dream Theater's song entitled *Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence*. It is the sixth song and title track on the album of the same name which was released in 2002. The song is essentially broken up into eight tracks, which are: 1. *Overture*, 2. *About to Crash*, 3. *War Inside My Head*, 4.

*The Test That Stumped Them All*, 5. *Goodnight Kiss*, 6. *Solitary Shell*, 7. *About to Crash (Reprise)*, and 8. *Losing Time/Grand Finale*. The song's length is 42-minutes and takes up the entire second CD of the album. The data are the words and phrases from the lyric of each track that are potential to contain connotative meaning. For this research, the researcher will not use track 1. *Overture* as a datum since that track is an instrumental track.

### 3.3 Data Collection

The researcher collects the data according to the steps below:

1. Listening to the *Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence* song from <https://open.spotify.com/track/0WdtR1kRQkj24iIzLdSnZt> and download the lyric from <https://genius.com/Dream-theater-six-degrees-of-inner-turbulence-lyrics>.
2. Reading the lyrics thoroughly to find the data.
3. Making a list of the words and phrases that contain connotative meaning of each track's lyric.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using these following steps:

1. Identifying the denotative meaning contained in the expression of the song using [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com) to make a comparison.



2. Identifying the connotative meaning contained in the expressions of the song lyric based on Leech's theory.
3. Coding the data according to the track number and the line where the expressions containing connotative meaning occur; for example: (T2 – L3) means the datum is taken from line 3 in track. 2.
4. Figuring out the messages.
5. Making a relation between the connotation and the messages.
6. Drawing the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter provides the finding of the research and the discussion of the findings. The finding section includes the answer from the problems of the study. The discussion section will further elaborate finding related to the theories.

#### **4.1 Findings**

The researcher provides the finding of the research from the expressions of the lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater that potentially contain connotative meaning. There are seven tracks in this song that will be used as the data. Those tracks are 2. *About to Crash*, 3. *War Inside My Head*, 4. *The Test That Stumped Them All*, 5. *Goodnight Kiss*, 6. *Solitary Shell*, 7. *About to Crash (Reprise)*, and 8. *Losing Time/Grand Finale*.

After decoding the data, the researcher interpreted the expressions from the lyrics that contain connotative meaning based on Leech's theory. Then the researcher identified the messages of the song. After that the researcher associated the contribution of connotation with the messages passed on in the song. In this research, the researcher will only focus in the associative relations or paradigmatic relations. Following Saussure (1959, p.123), associative relations are words which are formed outside discourse, not supported by linearity, and refer intertextually to signifiers which are absent from the text. The result and the conclusion of the research will be discussed in the discussion section.

The data that were found are presented in a table below:

**Table 4.1 The expressions that contain connotative meaning in the song lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater**

No.	Expressions	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
1.	Her thoughts are <b>racing</b> (T2 – L3)	The sport or profession of engaging in or holding races	Overthinking
2.	Set on <b>overdrive</b> (T2 – L4)	An automotive transmission gear that transmits to the drive shaft a speed greater than engine speed	Pushed to the limit beyond the intended purpose
3.	And she's got <b>work</b> to do (T2 – L8)	To perform or carry through a task requiring sustained effort or continuous repeated operations	Get rid of her overthinking
4.	Even though she seems so <b>high</b> (T2 – L13)	Elevated, taller than average, even drunk	Happy at the moment or having good feelings
5.	He knows that she can't <b>fly</b> (T2 – L14)	To move in or pass through the air with wings	Stay longer with happiness or good condition
6.	And when she <b>falls out</b> of the <b>sky</b> (T2 – L15)	Tumble from the upper atmosphere or expanse of space that constitutes an apparent great vault or arch over the earth	Her happiness or her good condition
7.	To make the <b>grade</b> (T2 – L23)	A particular level of rank or quality	Other people's expectations
8.	She had <b>weathered</b> this depression (T2 – L40)	Seasoned by exposure to the weather	Always around her and she cannot deny it
9.	<b>Napalm showers</b> showed the cowards (T3 – L1)	A cubicle or bath which spraying a flammable and explosive liquid	A material that spread a rather flammable sticky jelly over its victims with very high and lethal temperatures
10.	A military victory <b>mounted on innocent ground</b> (T3 – L6)	Riding a victory on a solid surface of earth	A military army which declared a war with an innocent country
11.	Seeing <b>shadows</b> in the <b>light</b> of the day (T3 – L10)	<b>Shadows:</b> the dark figure cast upon a surface by a body intercepting the rays from a source of light. <b>Light:</b> something that makes vision possible	Imagining something that is depressive or gloomy every time, even though s/he is in a delightful condition
12.	<b>A free vacation</b> (T3 – L14)	A leave of absence from a regular occupation or a specific trip or journey without cost or payment	A person which is drafted to join a war and fight for their country

Table Continuation...

13.	Standing in the <b>darkness</b> (T4 – L1)	The partial or total absence of light.	Padded cell
14.	Waiting for the <b>light</b> (T4 – L2)	Something that makes vision possible	Freedom
15.	Random blinding <b>flashes</b> (T4 – L5)	A sudden brief burst of bright light or a sudden glint from a reflective surface.	Hallucination
16.	Aiming at the <b>stage</b> (T4 – L6)	The part of a theater on which the acting takes place	The person himself
17.	Still they keep me between these <b>hollow walls</b> (T4 – L9)	A usually masonry wall built in two thicknesses separated by an air space that provides thermal insulation	Padded cell
18.	We have just the <b>tools</b> to fix him (T4 – L37)	A handheld device that aids in accomplishing a task	Drugs, medicine, medication, and therapy
19.	To save him from <b>himself</b> (T4 – L38)	That identical male one	His own problem
20.	Goodnight kiss in your <b>nightgown</b> (T5 – L1)	A loose garment for wear in bed	Clothing for the deceased
21.	<b>Lavender</b> in your bed (T5 – L2)	A Mediterranean mint widely cultivated for its narrow aromatic leaves and spikes of lilac-purple flowers which are dried and used in sachets and from which is extracted an aromatic oil used chiefly in perfumery	It is traditionally represented as a form of spirituality. It ties with the spiritual plane and the two always seem to be connected in modern society
22.	My <b>tainted blood's</b> still the same (T5 – L11)	Impure blood	Regret and sorrow
23.	Those bastard doctors are gonna <b>pay</b> (T5 – L13)	To give in return for goods or service	Responsible for something
24.	Into his <b>solitary shell</b> (T6 – L8)	A common thing found at a beach	A place for hiding as to shut the person off from the outside world
25.	He <b>poured</b> himself onto the page (T6 – L23)	To dispense from a container	Giving all his emotions and feelings into something that he writes
26.	The <b>darkness</b> far behind me (T7 – L2)	The partial or total absence of light.	Hard condition and sadness
27.	Despair will never <b>find</b> me (T7 – L4)	To come upon often accidentally	Infecting the person
28.	Even though I get so <b>high</b> (T7 – L13)	Elevated, taller than average, even drunk	Happy at the moment or having good condition

Table Continuation...

29.	I know that I will never <b>fly</b> (T7 – L14)	To move in or pass through the air with wings	Stay longer with happy or good condition
30.	And when I <b>fall out</b> of the <b>sky</b> (T7 – L15)	Tumble from the upper atmosphere or expanse of space that constitutes an apparent great vault or arch over the earth	Her happiness or her good condition
31.	Faces seem <b>twisted</b> and strange (T8 – L6)	To wring or wrench so as to dislocate or distort	Confused
32.	Wanting to <b>escape</b> (T8 – L13)	To get away	Recovery and dispose
33.	Helps us to understand the <b>turbulence</b> deep inside (T8 – L18)	Irregular atmospheric motion especially when characterized by up-and-down currents	The affliction caused by mental illness
34.	A <b>journey</b> to find (T8 – L30)	Something suggesting travel or passage from one place to another	Knowledge about mental illness

After collecting the data, the next step is finding the message conveyed in the data that contain connotative meaning and figuring out what is the contribution of connotative meanings to the general messages of the song.

#### 4.1.1 The Analysis of Track 2 *About to Crash*

##### 4.1.1.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning

###### 1. *Her thoughts are racing* (L3)

**Racing** here does not mean a sport or profession of engaging in or holding races. It implies that she is overthinking. **Racing** usually is an activity which require someone to compete with other people. When the writers wrote *Her thoughts are racing*, the writers wanted to tell the listeners that “she” is struggling with her overthinking, and it bothers her.

## 2. *Set on **overdrive*** (L4)

Based on the dictionary, **overdrive** means an automotive transmission gear that transmits to the drive shaft a speed greater than engine speed. When something is on **overdrive**, it is pushed to the limit beyond the intended purpose. The expression *set on **overdrive*** is a symbolism referring to how much her overthinking is affecting her.

## 3. *And she's got **work** to do* (L8)

The word **work** here does not mean that she has a job or to perform or carry through a task requiring sustained effort or continuous repeated operations. When the writers say *she's got **work** to do*, it implicitly conveys a message that “they” cannot have some expectations of her because she has to get rid of her overthinking.

## 4. *Even though she seems so **high*** (L13)

In this case, word **high** does not literally mean that she seems elevated, taller than average, or even drunk. It explains that she is happy or has good feelings. Basically, phrase *seems so **high*** can convey a message that she seems like she is happy at the moment or she is having good feelings.

## 5. *He knows that she can't **fly*** (L14)

The word **fly** does not literally mean that she cannot move in or pass through the air with wings. Relating with previous expressions, the word **fly** from expression *he knows that she can't **fly*** means that stay longer with happiness or good condition.

Moreover, from the full expression, it is known that “he” in this track become conscious that she will not stay longer with happiness or with her good condition.

6. *And when she **falls out** of the **sky*** (L15)

Expression *And when she **falls out** of the **sky*** here does not mean she tumbles from the upper atmosphere of the earth. The word **sky** connotes the happy or good condition. Moreover, phrase **falls out** connotes a condition, which is returning. Hence, the expression *and when she falls out of the **sky*** means that she will lose her good conditions and will return to her bad conditions.

7. *To make the **grade*** (L23)

Word **grade** implicitly mean other people’s expectations. It does not mean a particular level of rank or quality. The full expression *to make the **grade*** does not literally mean that she tries to achieve some grade, but this expression implicitly says that she is struggling to reach the other people’s expectations.

8. *She had **weathered** this depression* (L40)

Denotatively, weather is seasoned by exposure to the weather It is common fact that *weather* is a condition that deals with wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, pressure, etc. By the fact that *weather* is always around us, the expression *she had **weathered** this depression* means that her depression is always looming around her and she cannot deny it.

#### 4.1.1.2 The Message Conveyed in Track 2 *About to Crash*

Track *About to Crash* has a story about a woman who always experience massive changing condition or mood swings. The “he” in this track refers to her father who always stands beside her in case she gets her massive changing conditions. Her life is always surrounded by sadness and happiness and she cannot deny it. However, she is also struggling to reach people’s expectation about her, but she cannot do it because she has to get rid of her situations, such as overthinking and massive changing condition. Moreover, this condition is also known as the symptoms of Bipolar Disorder. Most of Bipolar patients have more than one depressive episodes and they also known having unusual shift in mood, energy, activity level and ability to carry out day to day task as stated by Yadaf, et al., (2013, p.34). All things considered, this track tells us about a woman who is a patient of Bipolar Disorder.

#### 4.1.1.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of Track 2 *About to Crash*

In this track, the main focus of the track is the subject “she”. This track describes a woman who always experience massive mood swings in her life. Basically, this track is about a woman who has a bipolar disorder. The connotations in this track are used to convey the woman’s condition implicitly. The words *high* and *fly* are used to show the happiness side from the woman. While connotations such as *falls* out of the *sky* and *weathered* are used to show the listener about the



sadness side or her mood swing. It is a common fact that Bipolar Disorder's patient do not have a stable condition.

The expression *falls out of the sky*, *seems so high*, and *she had weathered this depression* are also used to make the track sounds more dramatical since the woman here deals with a condition that could make her life more dramatical in everyday life.

#### 4.1.2 The Analysis of Track 3 *War Inside My Head*

##### 4.1.2.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning

###### 9. *Napalm shower show that coward* (L1)

In literal meaning, *napalm* means is a flammable and explosive liquid used in war. And *shower* means a cubicle or bath in which a person stands under a spray of water to wash. In this case, *napalm shower* does not have a meaning about a cubicle or bath which sprays a flammable and explosive liquid. It is a material that has the potential to spread a rather flammable sticky jelly used in incendiary bombs over its victims with very high and lethal temperatures.

###### 10. *A military victory mounted on innocent ground* (L6)

The literal meaning of the expression *A military victory mounted on innocent ground* is about a military army which is riding a victory on a solid surface of earth. But in this case, the word *ground* is a territory or in detail is a country. All in all, the expression *A military victory mounted on innocent ground* carries a meaning about a military army which declared a war with an innocent country.

#### 11. *Seeing shadows in the light of the day* (L10)

The word ***shadows*** here do not carry a meaning about a dark area or shape that is coming between rays of light. Moreover, it means about a sadness and gloom. While the word ***light*** is not about a something that makes vision possible, but it implies a happiness in daily life.

The expression *Seeing shadows in the light of the day* implicitly says that the person in this track is always imagining something that is depressive or gloomy every time, even though s/he is in a delightful condition.

#### 12. *A free vacation* (L14)

The word ***vacation*** is generally used to refer to a leave of absence from a regular occupation, or a specific trip or journey. Therefore, the phrase ***A free vacation*** has a literal meaning of a leave of absence from a regular occupation or a specific trip or journey without cost or payment. Connotatively speaking, that phrase has another meaning. It refers to a person who is drafted to join a war and fight for their country. This phrase could refer to U.S. Army which drafted 1.8 million American men out of an eligible pool of 2.7 million when they declared a war with Vietnam. (<http://www.businessinsider.com/17-wild-facts-about-the-vietnam-war-2015-7/?IR=T>).

#### 4.1.2.2 The Message Conveyed in Track 3 *War Inside My Head*

Track *War Inside My Head* tells about a person who was drafted to join a war. And then that person is haunted by his/her memory about that war after he has

returned from that war. This person cannot enjoy a simple thing because of his memory. For example, when he hears a firework, he would think that the firework's sound is a bomb's sound and he/she will recall his/her memory from a war which he had been forced to joined.

Somehow, from the expression *Through heat exhaustion/and mind distortion/A military victory **mounted on innocent ground*** it could be known that he/she thinks the war itself was wrong. He/she also finds that his/her mind was distorted by all of the ferocious things he saw when he/she was at war. He/she thinks that the war was useless, and that they should not have come into an innocent country and declared a war.

From the message of the track, it could be known that the person is a veteran who has a Posttraumatic Stress Disorder or globally known as PTSD. Some of the symptoms of PTSD are witnessing an event that involves death, injury; or learning about unexpected or violent death, serious harm, or threat of death and one of the traumatic events that is experienced directly is military combat (American Psychiatric Association, 1994, p. 424)

#### **4.1.2.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track**

##### **3 War Inside My Head**

The connotative meanings in this track are used to give an atmosphere about war and the memory of the person this track. The connotative meaning found; *Napalm showers, A military victory **mounted on innocent ground*** give the listeners the atmosphere from a war. While the expression *Seeing **shadows** in the **light** of the*

*day* has the purpose to make the listeners what the person in this track felt when he/she was at war. Moreover, the expression *A free vacation* shows the listeners about the person's remorse and unwillingness when he/she was drafted to join an army and fight for his/her country.

### 4.1.3 The Analysis of Track 4 *The Test That Stumped Them All*

#### 4.1.3.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning

##### 13. *Standing on the darkness* (L1)

In the terms of literal meaning, *darkness* means the partial or total absence of light. It is the condition where there is no light around us. The word *darkness* implicitly means a padded cell. From the expression *standing on the darkness*, the writers wanted to tell the listeners that the person in this track is kept in the padded cell because of his condition by the hospital staffs because they do not fully understand his condition. Moreover, this person is described as a person who is put inside a padded cell and could not do anything about it.

##### 14. *Waiting for the light* (L2)

When it comes to mind a word *light*, then we directly think about something which is having a considerable or sufficient amount of natural light; or simply not dark. The literal meaning of *light* is something that makes vision possible or not dark. In this case, the word *light* connotes about a freedom. Resumption from the previous datum analysis (T4 – L1), the expression *waiting for the light* implicitly

say that the person in this track is simply waiting to be let out having a freedom and possibly being cured.

15. *Random blinding **flashes*** (L5)

The literal meaning of **flashes** is a sudden brief burst of bright light or a sudden glint from a reflective surface. The expression *random blinding **flashes*** has a literal meaning about a sudden light that shine in a bright but brief, or intermittent way and can harm our eyes. Moreover, this expression carries a meaning about a hallucination and a delusion that abruptly comes to mind and has a bad affect to mind.

16. *Aiming at the **stage*** (L6)

The word **stage** in literal meaning means part of a theater on which the acting takes place. Based from this meaning, word **stage** can connote the person of this track's story itself. The acting place refers to him as he "performs" in his own life. Resumption from previous datum analysis (T4 – L5), the expression *aiming at the **stage*** implies that there are a hallucination and a delusion that comes to his mind and will have a bad impact to his life.

17. *Still they keep me between these **hollow walls*** (L9)

**Hollow walls** here is denoting a usually masonry wall built in two thicknesses separated by an air space that provides thermal insulation. In this case, the connotative meaning of **hollow walls** can be interpreted as a padded cell where

he stays there at the moment. The expression *still they keep me between **these hollow walls*** means that the person is kept at the padded cell. The hospital staffs have not known about this man condition, therefore they kept him in the padded cell until they found out his conditions and treat him.

18. *We have just the **tools** to fix him.* (L37)

The word **tools** do not necessarily mean a handheld device that aids in accomplishing a task, or something related with hammer, screw, wrenches, drill, etc. It has a meaning about drugs, medicines, medication, and therapy. The “we” in this expression refers to the hospital staffs where they are handling him. Generally, this expression means that the hospital staffs supply things like drugs, medicine, medication, and therapy to make him getting better and can make in turn, can cure him from his condition.

19. *To save him from **himself*** (L38)

Literally, the word **himself** is part of pronoun. It refers to that identical male one or the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a male person previously mentioned as the subject of the clause. Connotatively, **himself** means his own problem that is being experienced. The expression *to save him from **himself*** carries a meaning that the hospital staffs is trying to help him to heal his illness and trying to prevent him doing anything harmful due to his condition, such as suicide or self-harm.

#### 4.1.3.2 The Message Conveyed in Track 4 *The Test That Stumped Them All*

Track *The Test That Stumped Them All* conveys a story of a boy with mental illness, which are delusions and hallucinations. Based on Merriam-Webster dictionary, delusion means a tenacious false psychotic belief regarding the self or persons or objects outside the self that is maintained despite indisputable evidence to the contrary. Meanwhile hallucination means an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present. Basically, this boy has Schizophrenia. It is a disturbance that lasts for at least 6 months and includes at least one month of active-phase symptoms (two (or more) of the following: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior, negative symptoms). (American Psychiatric Association, 1994, p. 273)

Based from the expression *darkness*, *light*, *tools*, and *hollow walls*, they convey that this boy is being hospitalized. It could be interpreted that this boy's delusion and hallucination are severe. The hospital staffs are trying to give him medicine, drugs, medication, and therapy to cure him from his mental illness. They do that not only to cure his mental illness, but it is also to prevent him from killing himself by the command of his hallucinations which tell the person what to do, such as harming someone, kill someone, or even kill himself.

#### 4.1.3.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track 4 *The Test That Stumped Them All*

In the track *The Test That Stumped Them All*, the connotations are used to build a sense of confusion, struggle and pain. Expressions *standing in the darkness*,

*waiting for the **light**, and still they keep me between these **hollow walls*** are used for shows the listeners about the boy's endeavor to be cured. The boy wants to let his illness go, but he cannot do anything. The situation is exacerbated by the hospital staffs who keep him in a padded cell until he is ready to leave from the hospital.

The reason of why the hospital staffs keep him in a padded cell is because they have not fully understood about this boy's condition. Actually, the hospital staffs' bewilderment could be known from the title of the track itself, *The Test That Stumped Them All*. It can be interpreted as a condition that makes a confusion for the hospital staffs.

#### **4.1.4 The Analysis of Track 5 *Goodnight Kiss***

##### **4.1.4.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning**

###### **20. *Goodnight kiss in your **nightgown*** (L1)**

*Nightgown* is normally known as a loose garment for wear in bed. To put it simply, *nightgown* means a dress that usually we wear for sleep. In this expression, *nightgown* carries another meaning. Connotatively, it stands for clothing for the deceased. The person whom the writers refer to is a person who is already passed away. And the expression *goodnight kiss in your **nightgown*** carries a meaning about the last kiss for someone who will sleep forever or pass away.

###### **21. *Lavender in your bed* (L2)**

*Lavender* is widely known as a kind of flower. Based on Merriam-Webster dictionary, lavender means mediterranean mint (*Lavandula angustifolia* synonym



*L. officinalis*) widely cultivated for its narrow aromatic leaves and spikes of lilac-purple flowers which are dried and used in sachets and from which is extracted an aromatic oil used chiefly in perfumery. In this expression, ***lavender*** has another meaning. It represents death. It is traditionally represented as a form of spirituality. It ties with the spiritual plane and the two always seem to be connected in modern society.

This expression connects with previous datum. The fact that there is a ***lavender*** on someone's bed and the person whom mentioned wears a ***nightgown***, it is obvious that he/she is already passed away. The writers wrote those expression to tells the listeners that there is a person who is passed away in this track.

## 22. *My tainted blood's still the same* (L11)

The word ***tainted*** literally means become affected with putrefaction. And word ***blood*** literally means the fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins of a vertebrate animal carrying nourishment and oxygen to and bringing away waste products from all parts of the body. Hence, the phrase ***tainted blood's*** in literal meaning means a dirty blood or an impure blood in someone's body. In this track, phrase ***tainted blood's*** means a regret and sorrow. Moreover, the expression *my tainted blood's still the same* carries a meaning about someone who is in sorrow about something that has happened and feels regret about it.

### 23. *Those bastard doctors are gonna pay* (L13)

The word **pay** generally refers to make due return to give in return for goods or service and it is engage for money. In this expression, **pay** means responsible for something. The person in this track thinks that the doctors are inferior doctors who cannot do their job properly. Hence, he/she feels that the doctors are responsible to something that they have done, and they have to be liable for it.

#### 4.1.4.2 The Message Conveyed in Track 5 *Goodnight Kiss*

The story conveyed in track *Goodnight Kiss* is about a person, presumably a woman, who lost her child in the labor process. Implicitly, the woman in this track has a Postpartum Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PPPTSD). It is a condition which is the result of birth trauma involving threatened or actual serious injury or death her infant, resulting from feelings of powerlessness or ignored emotional needs during her tenure at the hospital. (Thurgood et. Al., 18:2009). The symptoms of PPPTSD may include nightmares, flashbacks, exaggerated startle response, anger, or difficulty sleeping and/or concentrating.

She feels miserable and even almost reach the level of depression. She cannot handle the fact that she has lost her child. The expression *my tainted blood's still the same* implicitly says that she believes that the loss of her child is her fault. Moreover, based on expression *those bastard doctors are gonna pay*, it conveys a message that the woman also believe that the death of her child is because of the doctors' fault. She struggles in believing the cause of her child's demise is neither her fault or the inferior doctors' fault. Based on sentence *It's been 5 years to the day*

(L10), it also indicates that the woman is still depressed about the death of her child even 5 years after it happened.

#### **4.1.4.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track**

##### **5 *Goodnight Kiss***

There are four connotations found in this track. Those are *nightgown*, *lavender*, *tainted blood's*, and *pay*. The usefulness of the connotations in this track is diverse. They are distinguished into two different objects. One of them is showing a death, portrayed by *nightgown* and *lavender*. While *tainted blood's* and *pay* portray an atmosphere of gloomy, anger, and remorse.

The writer used those connotations with a purpose to replace general words. By using those connotations, there will be more effects and impressions toward the track. The track itself will be more marvelous to listen because the connotations hide the explicit meaning of the track.

#### **4.1.5 The Analysis of Track 6 *Solitary Shell***

##### **4.1.5.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning**

###### **24. *Into his solitary shell* (L8)**

In denotative meaning, solitary shell literally is a common thing that is usually found at a beach. It is a shell which is stay alone in a certain area in the beach. Implicitly, *solitary shell* has a meaning about a place for seclude themselves. The word *shell* here could also refer to an object that is hard to break. Hence, the expression *Into his solitary shell* carries a meaning about someone who uses some

place to hide themselves, prevent someone else to interacting with them, or to shut the person off from the outside world. The word *shell* indicates that his place for hiding is a solid and a strong place and difficult to break by someone else.

#### 25. *He poured himself onto the page* (L23)

The word *poured* here does not generally means to dispense something from a container or to cause flow in a stream. The full expression *He poured himself onto the page* does not literally mean that he dispenses himself from a container. Connotatively, the connotation *poured* has a meaning about a process of writing. While the word *page* in this expression strongly indicates about a sheet of paper or a book. Hence, the full expression *He poured himself onto the page* implicitly carries a meaning that he throws all his emotions and feelings into something that he writes.

#### 4.1.5.2 The Message of the Track 6 *Solitary Shell*

From the data analysis, track *Solitary Shell* has a story about a boy that always close himself from the outside world. The expression *Into his solitary shell*, which also the title of the track, shows that he is quite reclusive. He simply does withdraw himself from social contact. Rather than having a social life, he chooses to live alone in his own place and deny contact to other people interrupting him. While he withdraws himself from social contact, he tries to write and gives all his emotions and feelings into his writing. He continues to do so while he hides from outside world because that is the only thing that he can do.

Presumably, he is an Asperger's Disorder patient. Since he is quite reclusive and also withdraw himself from social contact. It is fit with the Asperger's Syndrome's symptom. The most obvious characteristic is the weakening of two-way social interaction. Their social behavior is naive and quaint. They may be aware of their difficulties and even strive to overcome them, but in inappropriate ways and with signal lack of success. (Wing, 1981, p. 116).

#### **4.1.5.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track**

##### ***6 Solitary Shell***

The contribution of connotative meaning in this track is already known from the title itself. The message of track *Solitary Shell* is about a boy who is reclusive from outside world. However, the connotations in this track, *Into his solitary shell* and *He poured himself onto the page*, do not attempt to fully convey the general message of the track. The connotations in this track has a role to only aid the denotations to fully convey the message of the track. From datum *Into his solitary shell*, it aids the denotations to convey the personality of the boy. The full personality of the boy could be fully known if the expression is merged with previous expressions, *He learned to walk and talk on time (L5)*, *But never cared much to be held (L6)*, and *And steadily he would decline (L7)*. From expressions in line five until line eight, it could be known that the boy learns to walk and talk at a normal time in the growing process of a child, but chooses to decline any form of affection even from his own mother, which indicates the early signs of Asperger's Disorder.

As well as what the expression *Into his **solitary shell*** does, the expression *He **poured** himself onto the page* aids the denotations *He struggled to get through his day* (L21), and *He was helplessly behind* (L22) to tell the listeners that the boy chooses to write in order to escape from the outside world and because he strives to live his life and always left behind because of his bad condition.

#### 4.1.6 The Analysis of Track 7 *About to Crash (Reprise)*

##### 4.1.6.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning

###### 26. *The **darkness** far behind me* (L2)

The word **darkness** denotatively means the partial or total absence of light. It is a condition where there is no light around us. And the expression *The **darkness** far behind me* does not necessarily mean that the total absence of light is distant behind “I”. The word **darkness** here implicitly means a bad condition. By using the expression, *the **darkness** far behind me*, the writers wanted to tell the reader that “I” in this track is far away from his bad condition.

###### 26. *Despair will never **find** me* (L4)

In literal meaning, the word **find** means to come upon often accidentally or discover or perceive by chance or unexpectedly. It implicitly means about an infecting the person. Hence, the expression *despair will never **find** me* implicitly carries a meaning that desperation will not infect the person, or “I”, in this track. The writers wanted to tell the listeners that “I” strongly thinks that she will have another desperation again.

28. *Even though I get so **high*** (L13)

Word **high** does not literally mean that she seems elevated, taller than average, or even drunk. In this track, the word **high** can be construed as she is happy or is in a good condition. Basically, the expression *even though I get so **high*** implicitly conveys the reader that “I” is having a good condition or “I” is happy at that moment.

29. *I know that I will never **fly*** (L14)

The word **fly** does not literally mean that “I” cannot move in or pass through the air with wings. Relating with previous expressions, the word **fly** from expression *I know that I will never **fly*** means that stay longer with happiness or good condition. Besides, from the full expression, it is known that “I” in this track become conscious that she will not stay longer with happiness or with her good condition.

30. *And when I **fall out of the sky*** (L15)

The expression *And when she **falls out of the sky*** here does not mean “I” fall over from the upper atmosphere of the earth. The word **sky** connotes the happy or good condition. In addition, phrase **falls out** connotes a certain circumstance, which is returning. Hence, the expression *and when I fall out of the **sky*** means that “I” will forfeit her good conditions and will return to her bad conditions.

#### 4.1.6.2 The Message of the Track 7 *About to Crash (Reprise)*

The message from track *About to Crash (Reprise)* is about a story about a person who always experiencing massive changing condition or mood swings. Actually, this track is a continuation from track 2. *About to Crash*. Both of track 2. *About to Crash* and track 7. *About to Crash (Reprise)* have the same character who is suffering from Bipolar Disorder. The difference is track *About to Crash* uses third person point of view, while this track uses first person point of view. From the expressions *The **darkness** far behind me* (L2) and *Despair will never **find** me* (L4), the writers wanted to tell the reader that the person is going through a positive episode. She emerges to hint at a restitution and getting better. Even though she indicates a positive episode, she also realizes that she will have another depressive episode soon. It is known from the expression *Even though I get so **high*** (L13), *I know that I will never **fly*** (L14), and *And when I **fall out** of the sky* (L15). The lyric of this track shows the bipolarity is getting better because the person is aware of the syndrome.

#### 4.1.6.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track

##### 7 *About to Crash (Reprise)*

In fact, this track is a continuation from track 2 *About to Crash*. But this track uses a first person point of view. Basically, this track is about a bipolar disorder patient who is getting better, but also aware that she will have the depressive episode. In this track, the contribution from the connotations is different. It is due to the fact that “I” is getting better but still suffers from the depressive



episode. The connotations in the expressions *The **darkness** far behind me* and *Despair will never **find** me* are used for showing us the atmosphere of spirit, positive mind, and recovery. While the connotations in the expressions *Even though I get so **high**, I know that I will never **fly***, and *And when I **fall out** of the **sky*** are used for showing us the atmosphere of the depressive episode. Moreover, the connotations from the expression as well as *Even though I get so **high**, I know that I will never **fly***, and *And when I **fall out** of the **sky*** also can make the track sounds more dramatical since the woman here deals with a condition that could make her life more dramatical in everyday life.

#### 4.1.7 The Analysis of Track 8 *Losing Time/Grand Finale*

##### 4.1.7.1 Expressions Containing Connotative Meaning

###### 31. *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* (L6)

The word **twisted** does not literally mean wring or wrench so as to dislocate or distort. The person's face in this expression does not generally mean that it is contorted. It is a connotation for a confusion and absent-mindedness. It is common fact that something which is twisted is confusing because it is forced out of its natural shape. Hence, the full expression *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* connotatively means that her face is looked strange and she always looks like she is confused and absentminded. She shows a wide range of negative emotions which can be physically observed by herself or by other people.

### 32. *Wanting to escape* (L13)

In literal meaning, the word ***escape*** means to get away from something. However, the word ***escape*** has another meaning. It means about recovery. The expression *Wanting to escape* could show the reader that the person in this track has an illness. And by that fact, the writers wanted to tell the reader that the person in this track wants to recover from something using the word ***escape***. For addition, the expression *Wanting to escape* could also a meaning that the person in this track wants to dispose “herself”. And “herself” here refers to his/her other self.

### 33. *Helps us to understand the turbulence deep inside* (L18)

The word ***turbulence*** denotatively means about an irregular atmospheric motion especially when characterized by up-and-down currents. Usually, turbulence is a common thing that happens in an airplane and it can be categorized as a disturbance in an aircraft. Connotatively, the word ***turbulence*** means something else. It means about the affliction caused by mental illness. The writers did not want to make the readers think that he was referring to a disturbance in an aircraft, but it means that we must understand the affliction caused by mental illness and how the patient of mental illness is afflicted by it.

### 34. *A journey to find* (L30)

The literal meaning of word ***journey*** is something suggesting travel or passage from one place to another or about an act about travelling to somewhere. The expression *A journey to find* is used for conveying a knowledge about mental

illness. The word *journey* is appropriate to connote a knowledge because it is pertinent with the next line from the lyric; *The answers inside* (L31) and *Our elusive mind* (L32). Therefore, from the full expressions *A journey to find* (L30), *The answers inside* (L31), and *Our elusive mind* (L32), it could be known that the word *journey* connotes a knowledge about mental illness in order to solve the problem from all of these questions about some certain conditions.

#### 4.1.7.2 The Message of the Track 8 *Losing Time/Grand Finale*

In this track, there are two messages found from the track. From the first expression; *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* (L6), it is presumed that the person in this track, a woman, has a mental illness. It is known that if those two expressions are merged with another expression; *She dresses in black everyday, she keeps her hair simple and plain, she never wears makeup, but no one would care if she did anyway, she doesn't recall yesterday* (L1-L5). From all those expressions, the person's condition is known that she does not have any friend because probably she suffers from Dissociative Identity Disorder or formerly known as Multiple Personality Disorder. Dissociative Identity Disorder reflects a fiasco to integrate various aspects of identity, memory, and consciousness. Each personality state may be experienced as if it has a distinct personal history, self-image, and identity, including a separate name (American Psychiatric Association, 1994, p. 484). She always looks like she is bewildered. It is because she cannot remember anything of what she has done. And from expression *Wanting to **escape*** (L13) the writers

wanted to tell the reader that this person wants to recuperate from her condition and having a normal life like other people do.

From the last two expressions; *Helps us to understand the **turbulence** deep inside* (L18) and *A **journey** to find* (L30), the writers wanted to tell the reader that we must understand the condition of mental illness' patient, such as the symptoms, their behavior, and how to make them recover. Moreover, those expressions advise the listener to be more understanding of the people who carry these and similar afflictions, and to accept them and their flaws as they should be.

#### **4.1.7.3 The Contribution of Connotative Meaning to the Message of the Track** **8 *Losing Time/Grand Finale***

In this track, the contribution of connotative meaning is differential. The first two connotations from expressions *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* (L6) and *Wanting to **escape*** (L13) do not attempt to fully convey the general message. They have a role to contributing in the way they aid the rest of the lyric to fully convey the general message of the song and explain what happens with the person from the track. The main idea from the expressions *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* (L6) and *Wanting to **escape*** (L13) can be clearly understood if they are merged with the expressions *She dresses in black everyday, she keeps her hair simple and plain, she never wears makeup, but no one would care if she did anyway, she doesn't recall yesterday* (L1-L5). The expressions in L6 and L13 could aid the expressions in L1-L5 to justify having her condition and explain what she wants to do with that certain condition.

The second contribution is to make the track has a moral value. It is conveyed by the expressions *Helps us to understand the **turbulence** deep inside* (L18) and *A **journey** to find* (L30). By using those the connotations, the writers had an intention that the track would encourage the reader to try to understand mental illness and its patient.

## 4.2 Discussion

After examining the whole song, the researcher found 34 expressions that contain connotative meaning and they are carried within words and phrases. The finding of this research shows that the connotative meanings found in the song lyrics fit with Leech's theory about connotative meaning (1981). He mentions that connotations are relatively unstable. It is based on culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. Moreover, Leech states that the other characteristics of connotative meaning are indeterminate and open-ended. Expressions which contain connotative meaning are found in the songs lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater. Some of which match with certain characteristics. For example, the expression *A **free vacation*** (T3 – L10) which satirically refers to American men who is drafted to join a war, and expression *She had **weathered** this depression* (T2 – L23) which justify the condition of bipolar patients that they always surrounded by their depression. Those expressions show us that people could have another interpretation towards an expression based on culture, historical period, and individual's experiences. The reason why connotative meaning is subjective (and it may not apprehend in the similar manner) is because the listener

may have different interpretations. It supports Leech's statement (1981, p.13) that connotative meaning is relatively unstable; it is based on the individual's experience. By using Leech's theory of connotative meaning, the researcher is able to examine the connotations contained in the song lyric.

The writers tried to convey the messages of the song implicitly to replace the general words and expected that the connotations could make the song has a deeper understanding. The connotative meaning in this song can set the tone of the song and give more effects and impressions to the song. For example, the tone of the song would be flat if the writers used phrase *back to her sadness* instead of *falls out of the sky* in expression *And when she **falls** out of the **sky*** (T2 – L15). Hence, the listeners must interpret the connotations to perceive the message of the song.

In track 2. *About To Crash*, the researcher found eight expressions that contain connotative meaning. The connotations in this track; *Her thoughts are racing*, *Set on overdrive*, *To make the **grade*** etc. are used for justifying the person condition. Moreover, since the person in this track has a Bipolar Disorder, and Bipolar Disorder's patients do not have a stable condition, the contribution of connotative meanings found in this track, for example: *Even though **she seems so high***, *He knows that she can't **fly***, *And when she **falls out** of the **sky*** are to make the person's daily life sounds more dramatical.

Track 3. *War Inside My Head* tells about a person who was drafted to join a war. And then that person is haunted by his/her memory about that war after he has returned from that war. Moreover, this track tells a person with Post Traumatic Syndrome Disorder or as known as PTSD. The connotations, for example: ***Napalm***

*showers*, *A military victory mounted on innocent ground*, *A free vacation* in this track are used to give an atmosphere about war, the memory of the person this track, and his/her remorse and unwillingness. All in all, the use of connotations in track. 3 *War Inside My Head* generally refers to a visualization of a war and the person's regret and reluctance to join a war.

In track 4. *The Test That Stumped Them All*, there are seven connotations found. This track tells a boy who suffers from Schizophrenia. The connotations in this track; *Random blinding flashes* and *Aiming at the stage* are used to justifying what usually happens to him, since Schizophrenia's patient is usually has a delusion. The other contribution is to build the sense of being hospitalized, confusion, struggle, pain, and great desire to be cured. It is displayed by *Standing on the darkness*, *Waiting for the light*, *Still they keep me between these hollow walls* etc.

The story conveyed implicitly in track 5. *Goodnight Kiss* is about a person, presumably a woman, who suffers from Postpartum Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PPPTSD) because she loses her child in a labor process. The function of the connotations in this track is different. They distinguish two different objects. One of them is death, portrayed by *Goodnight kiss in your nightgown* and *Lavender in your bed*. While *My tainted blood's still the same* and *Those bastard doctors are gonna pay* portray an atmosphere of gloomy, anger, and remorse. It is expected that by using those connotations, the listeners will have a visualization about death and the person's condition because of that.

Unlike the function of connotations in previous tracks, the connotations in track 6. *Solitary Shell* do not attempt to fully convey the general message of the track. The connotations in this track has a role to only aid the denotations to fully convey the message of the track. The general message of the track could be fully known if the expression is merged with previous expressions. For example, the full lyrics *He learned to walk and talk on time* (L5), *But never cared much to be held* (L6), and *And steadily he would decline* (L7), and *Into his **solitary shell*** (L8) could indicate the personality of the person in this track. Thus, it could be known that the person in this track learns to walk and talk at the same time, but he does not really pay attention of it or he cannot quite receive the learning, instead he chooses to reclusive himself from outside world.

Basically, track 2. *About to Crash* and track 7. *About to Crash (Reprise)* have the same story. The difference between them is the point of view used in the track. Track 2. uses third point of view, while track 7. uses first point of view. The message of this track is at least the person in this track emerges to hint at restitution and getting better, but she realizes that she will back in the depressive episode. In this track, the connotations are used to explain the person's conditions. The connotations in the expressions *The **darkness** far behind me* and *Despair will never **find** me* are used to showing the listeners the atmosphere of spirit, positive mind, and recovery. And the connotations in the expressions *Even though I get so **high**, I know that I will never **fly***, and *And when I **fall out** of the **sky*** convey the atmosphere of the depressive episode. Moreover, like the function of connotations in track 2., the connotations contributing in make the track sounds more dramatical.



The messages conveyed in track 8. *Losing Time/Grand Finale* are about a woman who suffers from Dissociative Identity Disorder or formerly known as Multiple Personality Disorder and about an advice to understand the condition of mental illness' patient, for example the symptoms, their behavior, and how to help them recover. As same as track 6., the connotations in track 8. do not attempt to fully the general message of the song. The main idea from the expressions *Faces seem **twisted** and strange* (L6) and *Wanting to **escape*** (L13) can be clearly understood if they are merged with the expressions *She dresses in black everyday, she keeps her hair simple and plain, she never wears makeup, but no one would care if she did anyway, she doesn't recall yesterday* (L1-L5). The connotations in L6 and L13 could aid the expressions in L1-L5 to justify having her condition and explain what she wants to do with that certain condition. The other contribution of the connotations; *Helps us to understand the **turbulence** deep inside* (L18) and *A **journey** to find* (L30) in this track is to make the track has a moral value. It is expected that the certain connotations could encourage the listeners to try to understand mental illness and its patient.

There are some comparisons between this finding of research and the finding from the previous studies which were used as guide. Zulaichah (2008) with her research entitled "Connotative and Denotative Meaning on The Lyrics of *Tina Arena's* Songs" tried to analyze the connotative and denotative meaning found on the song lyric of Tina Arena. She found that the connotative meanings delivered in the lyrics of the song are to express that human being should attempt to achieve a better life. Both of Zulaicha and the researcher believe that connotative meaning

has more sense of meaning than the denotative meaning. The second is the research conducted by Indra (2015) with his research entitled “Denotative and Connotative Meaning in the Lyrics of Indonesia Raya Anthem.” Indra analyzed both the denotative and connotative meaning. He found that the denotative and connotative meaning’s function is to show the spirit of nationalism. The lyric of the song hides the hidden messages, to build the sense of love for the homeland, raise awareness to every Indonesia citizen about being proud of their nationality, and to remind the listeners about Indonesian heroes who fought for the glory of the nation Indonesia. Quite similar with the finding of this research, both the researcher and Indra found that one of the messages of the song is to persuade the listeners to do certain things.

The main differences between this research and both of previous researches are Both of the previous researches used a song that only has one story or message as the object while this research uses one song that has six story or message as the object. The other difference is both previous researchers only focused in the messages from the song. While this research not only focus in the message, but the researcher also tries to find the contribution of the connotative meaning to the general messages of the song and how the connotative meaning affects the messages conveyed in the song.

All in all, after examining the expressions which contain connotations in the song lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater based on Leech’s theory, the research found that the general message of the song Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence is about the issue of mental illnesses. Basically, this song describes six people, referred as the Six Degrees, who have a different mental illness. The mental

illness itself is conveyed using the seven tracks and each track conveys a different mental illness. With an exception for track 2 and track 7, because both of them convey the same mental illness but with different point of view. This song also has a message about an advice on how to be more understanding of the people who carry these and similar afflictions, and to accept them as they are. The writers persuaded the listeners to understanding the condition of mental illness' patient, such as the symptoms, their behavior, and how to help them recover.

There are six contributions of connotative meanings found in song Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence. The main contribution is to replace general words. Furthermore, they are used to build some certain atmosphere or sense of the people's condition and could make the listeners feels like they are the people from the song. Connotative meanings in this track also contribute in justifying the people's condition by aiding the other expressions. Moreover, the connotations in this song also contribute in persuading the listeners to do certain things. In addition, connotative meanings can set the tone of the song so there are more effects and impressions toward the song. The whole song itself should be more marvelous to listen to and provide a deeper meaning because the connotations hide the explicit meaning of the song.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion of the research covers the summary of the finding. The suggestions of the research are for the next researchers who are fascinated in conducting a research in the Semantics field, especially, with the focus on the use of connotative meaning.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research was intended to find out some expressions from the song lyric of Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence by Dream Theater that potentially contain connotative meaning, the general messages of the song, and in what way the connotative meanings contribute to the general message of the song. The data for this research are taken from all the tracks from Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence; *About to Crash*, *War Inside My Head*, *The Test That Stumped Them All*, *Goodnight Kiss*, *Solitary Shell*, *About to Crash (Reprise)*, and *Losing Time/Grand Finale*. The researcher did not use track 1 *Overture* since it is an instrumental track.

After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that there are 34 expressions that contain connotative meaning and they carried in both words and phrases. Moreover, the connotative meanings could carry an element of certain condition. The whole song itself has a message about the issues of mental illnesses and to encourage the listeners to understand the condition of the mental illnesses' patient. The second finding is the contributions of the connotative meanings in this

song is substantial. They are used to build an atmosphere or sense of the people's condition and could help the listeners relate to the people described in the song. In addition, the connotative meanings in this track also contribute in substantiating the people's condition by aiding the other expressions. Overall, the main contribution of connotative meaning is to substitute the general words. By using those connotations, the whole song itself will be more wondrous to listen to and provide a deeper meaning because the connotations conceal the general message of the song.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Semantics, especially, with the focus on the use of connotative meaning can be conducted as a research since connotative meaning has a role in daily communication. Therefore, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the next researcher who is interested in conducting a research about connotative meaning. The first is about the object of the research. There are many objects that potentially contain connotative meanings. Hence, the next researcher could use another object, for example movie scripts, news, articles, advertisements, or poetry, etc. instead of using the lyrics of a song as the object. Moreover, it would be enlightening if the next researcher could analyze the data by combining connotative meaning theories with another approach or theories in linguistics or literature. For instance, the next researcher could find out the message of connotative meanings found in a lyric of a song and analyze how sociolinguistics affects the messages from the connotative meanings found, since one of the characteristics of

connotative meaning is unstable, it depends on how the speaker and the hearer interpret a language and also varies from age to age and society to society and a culture can be the factor that influence in interpreting connotative meaning (Leech, 1981, p.13). By combining the theory of connotative meaning and the study of another subject in linguistics such as sociolinguistics, the analysis may show different results and could give a new viewpoint in any future research concerning connotative meaning.

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